

Service Function Chaining (SFC): Subscriber and Host Identification Considerations

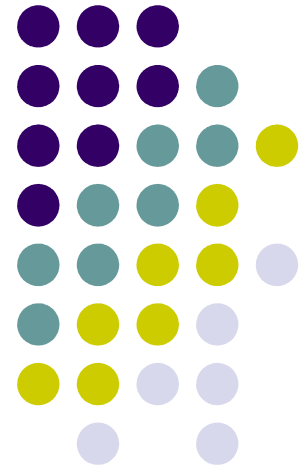
[draft-sarikaya-sfc-hostid-serviceheader](#)

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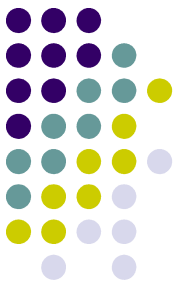
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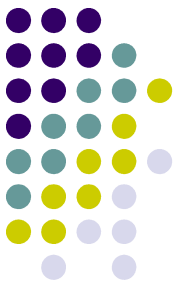
IETF#94, Yokohama, November 2015



On (Per-subscriber) Policies

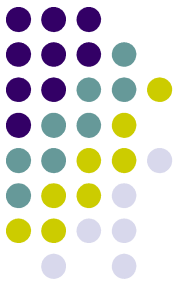


- Some service deployments require **enforcing policies based on the internal IP address/prefix**, a subscriber identifier, or a combination thereof.
 - Typically denoted as: Per-subscriber policies
- These policies may be enforced by **one or multiple Service Functions**
- These Service Functions may be **located anywhere within an SFC-enabled domain**
- The exact set of policies to be enforced are **deployment-specific**.

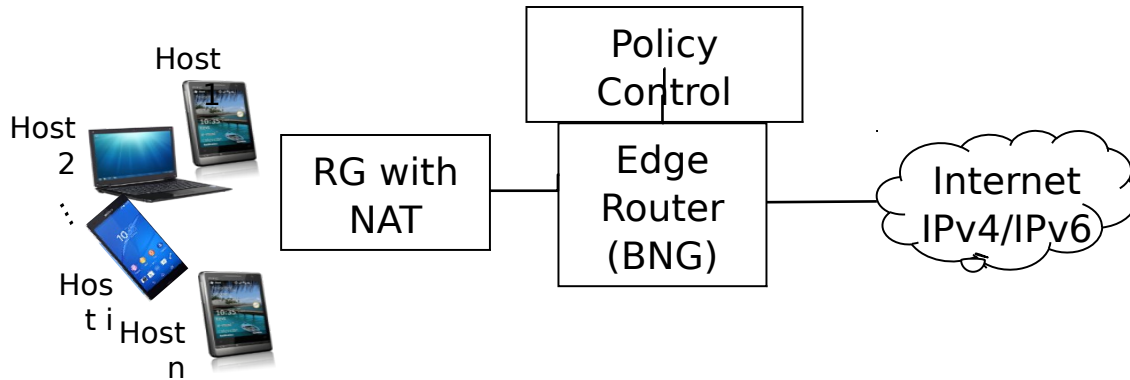


The Problem

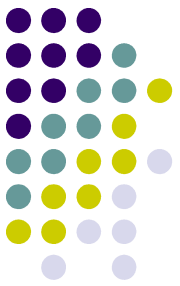
- A Service Function that needs to enforce per-subscriber or per-host policies **may not have access** to the internal IP address/prefix or subscriber Identifier (MAC@, Line ID, etc.)
 - Because of the presence of NATs
 - Difficult to access to a Layer 2 information when the SF is located upstream
- **How to pass that information to upstream SFs for the sake of policy enforcement?**
- Explicit authentication is out of scope



Sample Use Case

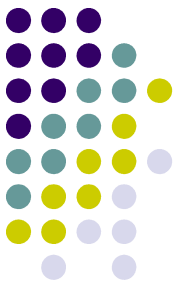


- Scenario: multiple devices with different policies (usage profiles/patterns) owned by same subscriber are behind NAT (e.g. residential home gateway, RG)
 - Smart home sensors
 - Home network (devices) configuration tool
 - Parents and kids personal devices



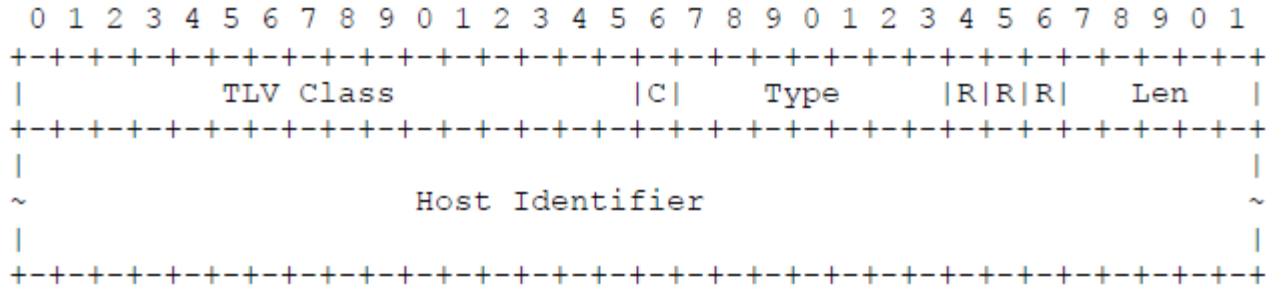
The Solution

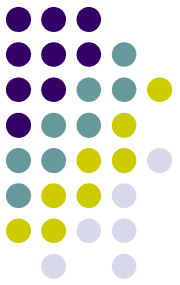
- **Pass** the “**identification**” data to be consumed by upstream SFs in a dedicated **NEW** context object
 - As part of the NSH header
 - Compliant with Section 4.9 of RFC 7665 (« Sharing metadata »)
- Two context headers are specified:
 - Host Identifier
 - Subscriber Identifier
- Defined as **Optional Variable Length Metadata**
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Introducing Host Identifier Metadata

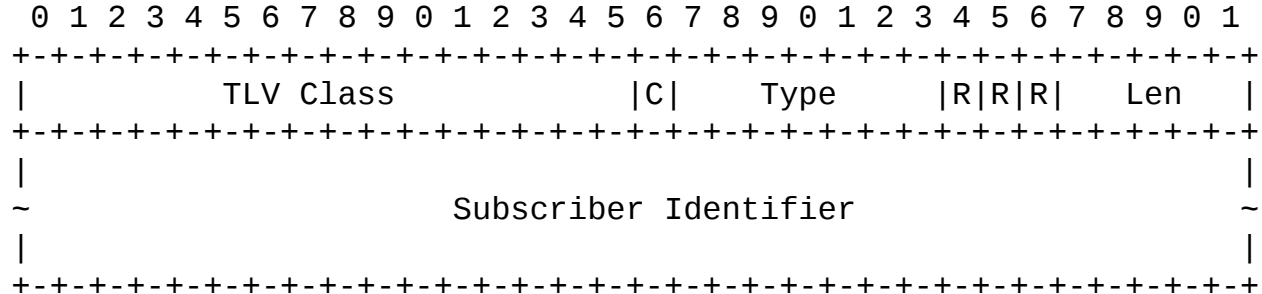
- Host Identifier: Can be IPv4 or IPv6 address, IPv6 prefix, a subset of IP address/prefix, a MAC address, or any deployment-specific identifier. It could also be in Root NAI format containing arbitrary number of characters [[TS23.003](#)].



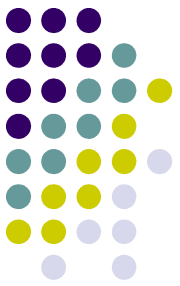


Introducing Subscriber Id Metadata

- Subscriber Identifier: Conveys an opaque subscriber identifier.
 - e.g., International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) for mobile networks

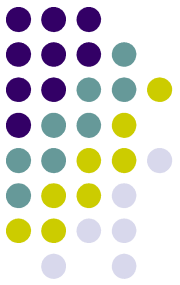


- Two headers are specified to accommodate deployments that require passing both an internal IP address/prefix and a subscriber identifier.



Privacy Considerations

- Privacy-related consideration for passing personalized and thus sensitive information have been addressed in the draft, e.g.,
 - **Misconfiguring SFC egress nodes** is a threat that may have negative impacts on privacy (e.g., some operational networks leak the MSISDN outside).
 - **MUST NOT be exposed outside** the operator's domain
 - **No visible mapping** between host ID and subscriber ID
 - CPE **MUST NOT leak** non-authorized information to the service provider by means of an SFC header.
 - Also tackled by draft-ietf-sfc-control-plane and RFC 6967, RFC7665



Next steps

- Comments and contributions are welcome
- Any interest from the WG to document such considerations?
- What are the next steps for this effort?
 - Consider adoption as a standalone document?
 - Merge with an existing draft?